Country

Demographic and Health Survey

Key Indicators
Year

Country
Demographic and Health Survey
Year

Key Indicators

Author agency
City, Country

Author agency
City, Country

Month Year

The [YEAR COUNTRY] Demographic and Health Survey ([YEAR XDHS]) was implemented by [INSERT NAME OF IMPLEMENTING AGENCY] from [DATE] to [DATE]. The funding for the [XDHS] was provided by [INSERT NAMES OF DONORS]. ICF International provided technical assistance as well as funding to the project through The DHS Program, a USAID-funded project providing support and technical assistance in the implementation of population and health surveys in countries worldwide.

Additional information about the [YEAR XDHS] may be obtained from the [INSERT NAME AND CONTACT INFORMATION FOR IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: ADDRESS, PHONE NUMBERS, EMAIL AND WEB ADDRESS].

Information about The DHS Program may be obtained from ICF International, 530 Gaither Road, Suite 500, Rockville, MD 20850 USA; Telephone: 301-407-6500; Fax: 301-407-6501; E-mail: info@DHSprogram.com; Internet: www.DHSprogram.com.

Suggested citation:

[IMPLEMENTING AGENCY] and ICF International. [YEAR]. *[COUNTRY] Demographic and Health Survey [YEAR]: Key Indicators*. [CITY, COUNTRY], and Rockville, Maryland USA: [IMPLEMENTING AGENCY] and ICF International.

TABLES AND FIGURES

Page

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence (unweighted), [country year]

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected			
Households occupied			
Households interviewed			
Household response rate[1]			
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women			
interviewed			
Eligible women response rate[2]			
Interviews with men age 15-54[59]			
Number of eligible men			
Number of eligible men interviewed			
Eligible men response rate[2]			

Table 2 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, [count

Background characteristic	Women			Men	
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number
Age					
15-19					
20-24					
25-29					
30-34					
35-39					
40-44					
45-49					
Religion					
--					
--					
Ethnic group					
--					
--					
Marital status					
Never married					
Married					
Living together					
Divorced/separated					
Widowed					
Residence					
Urban					
Rural					
Region					
Region 1					
Region 2					
Region 3					
Region 4					
Education					
No education					
Primary					
Secondary					
More than secondary					
Wealth quintile					
Lowest					
Second					
Middle					
Fourth					
Highest					
Total 15-49	100.0			100.0	
50-54[59]	na	na	na	na	
Total 15-54[59]	na	na	na	na	

Table 3 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates,
general fertility rate, and the crude birth
for the three years preceding the survey
residence, [country year]

Age group	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Tot
15-19			
20-24			
25-29			
30-34			
35-39			
40-44			
45-49			
TFR (15-49)			
GFR			
CBR			

Notes: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1
women. Rates for age group 45-49 may be
slightly biased due to truncation. Rates are
the period 1-36 months prior to interview.

TFR: Total fertility rate expressed per wom
GFR: General fertility rate expressed per
1,000 women age 15-44

3

Figure 1 Trends in Total Fertility Rate, 19XX-

Births per woman

6.1

5.7

5.1

| Survey 1 | Survey 2 | Survey 3 | Curre |

[SOU
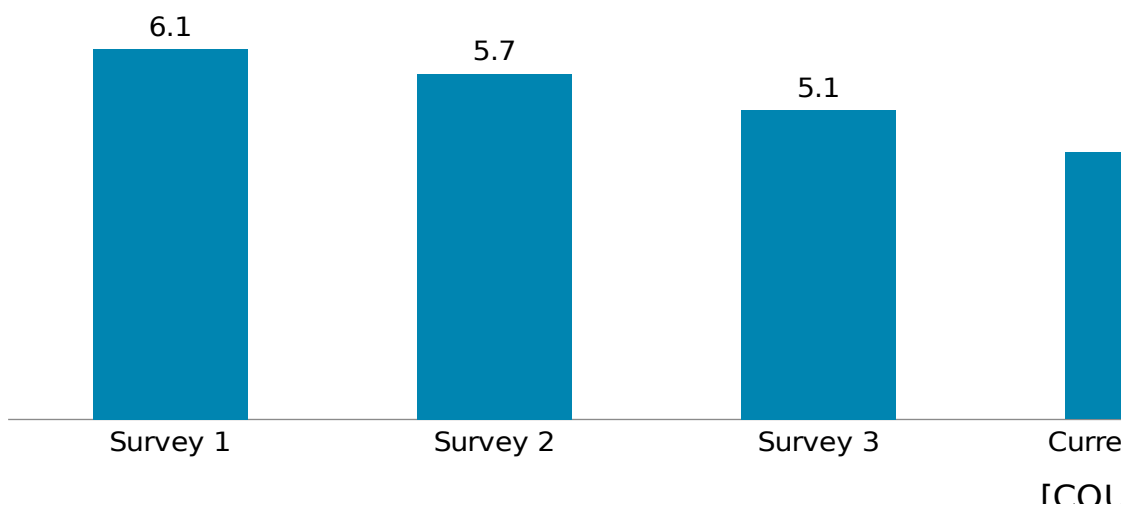
Table 4 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, [country year]

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
Residence				
Urban				
Rural				
Region				
Region 1				
Region 2				
Region 3				
Region 4				
Education				
No education				
Primary				
Secondary				
More than secondary				
Wealth quintile				
Lowest				
Second				
Middle				
Fourth				
Highest				

Table 5 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by desire for children, according to nu children, [country year]

Desire for children	Number of living children[1]						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6-
Have another soon[2]							
Have another later[3]							
Have another, undecided when							
Undecided							
Want no more							
Sterilized[4]							
Declared infecund							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
Number of women							

[1] The number of living children includes current pregnancy
[2] Wants next birth within 2 years
[3] Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years
[4] Includes both female and male sterilization

Table 6 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49, by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, [country year]

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	IUD	Implants	Inject-ables	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Emmer-gency contra-ception	SDM	LAM	Other	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Not currently using
							CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN												
Age																			
15-19																			
20-24																			
25-29																			
30-34																			
35-39																			
40-44																			
45-49																			
Residence																			
Urban																			
Rural																			
Region																			
Region 1																			
Region 2																			
Region 3																			
Region 4																			
Education																			
No education																			
Primary																			
Secondary																			
More than secondary																			
Wealth quintile																			
Lowest																			
Second																			
Middle																			
Fourth																			
Highest																			
Number of living children																			
0																			
1-2																			
3-4																			
5+																			
Total																			
							SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN												
Residence																			
Urban																			
Rural																			
Total																			

Percentage of currently married women and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning who are using modern methods, percentage with demand for family planning, percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied with modern methods, by background characteristics, [country year]

Background characteristic	Unmet need	Met need for family planning (currently using)		Total demand for family planning[3]	Percentage of demand satisfied[1]		Number of women
		All methods	Modern methods[2]		All methods	Modern methods[2]	
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN							
Age							
15-19							
20-24							
25-29							
30-34							
35-39							
40-44							
45-49							
Residence							
Urban							
Rural							
Region							
Region 1							
Region 2							
Region 3							
Region 4							
Education							
No education							
Primary							
Secondary							
More than secondary							
Wealth quintile							
Lowest							
Second							
Middle							
Fourth							
Highest							
Total							
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN							
Residence							
Urban							
Rural							
Total							

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et

The complete reference for Bradley et al., 2012 is Bradley, Sarah E.K., Trevor N. Croft, Joy D. Fishel, and Charles F. Westoff. 2012. *Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning*. DHS Analytical Studies No. 25. Calverton, Maryland, USA: ICF International.

	Unmet need	Modern contraceptive use (MCPR)	Percentage of demand satisfied with modern methods	Total demand
Current XDHS	14	52	69	75
Survey 2	18	44	60	73
Survey 1	22	37	55	67

Figure 2 Trends in Unmet Need, Modern Contracepti' and Percentage of Demand Satisfied with Modern Me 19XX-20XX
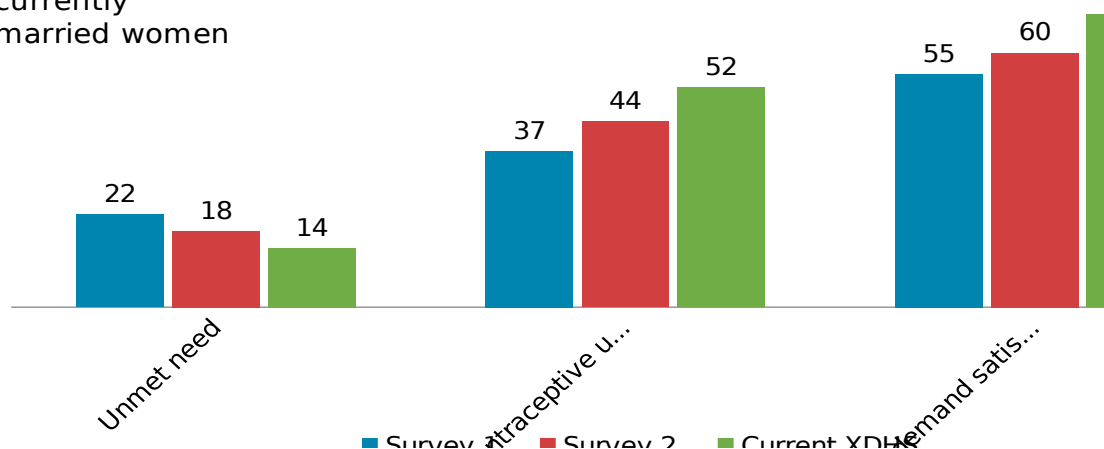
DO NOT use the data from final reports to generate the data for Figure 2.

The definitions of unmet need and total demand (used to calculate the percentage of demand satisfied with modern methods) have been revised. The data necessary to generate Figure 2 can be extracted from STATcompiler using the following steps:

1. Open STATcompiler and click on Data Table under "Getting Started" on the homepage
2. Select your country and click "Next"
3. To select indicators, go to the tab titled "Complete List"
4. Under Family Planning, Current use of contraception, Contraceptive method, select **"Any modern method"**
5. Under Fertility Preferences, Need for family planning services, Need for family planning services among currently married women (Revised), select **"Unmet need – total"** and **"Demand – total"**
6. Having selected these three indicators, click on "OK"
7. STATcompiler will produce the table for you. See the example below for Bangladesh:

Pivot Options ☐ Group Rows		Current use of contraception			Need for family planning services among currently married women (Revised)	Need for family planning services among currently married women (Revised)	
Country	Survey	Contraceptive method: Any modern method ⓘ			Need for family planning: Unmet need - total ⓘ	Need for family planning: Demand - total ⓘ	
		Unmarried sexually active	All	Currently married	Total	Total	
		Total	Total	Total			
Bangladesh	2011 DHS			52.1	13.5	74.7	
Bangladesh	1999-00 DHS			44.0	18.2	72.5	
Bangladesh	1993-94 DHS			36.6	21.6	66.5	

8. Enter the numbers from STATcompiler into the working table above Figure 2 in the Excel spreadsheet.
    1) Enter the data from the column titled "Currently married" into the SECOND column in the working table titled "Met need with modern methods (MCPR)"
    2) Enter data from the column titled "Need for family planning: Unmet need – total" into the FIRST column in the working table, titled "Unmet need"
    3) Enter data from the column titled "Need for family planning: Demand – total" into the FOURTH column in the working table titled "Total demand." Note that this data will NOT (and must not) appear in the figure.
    4) The formulas in the locked cells in the THIRD column of the working table will automatically calculate "Percentage of demand satisfied with modern methods" and this column will display in the figure.

Table 8 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates fo
five year periods preceding the survey, [country year]

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality ($_5q_0$)
0-4					
5-9					
10-14					

[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Figure 3 Trends in Childhood Mortality, 19XX-2

■ Survey 1 ■ Survey 2 ■ Current XDHS

Deaths per 1,000

	Infant mortality	Child mortality	Under-five mortali
Survey 1	144	91	222
Survey 2	71	41	110
Current XDHS	54	42	94
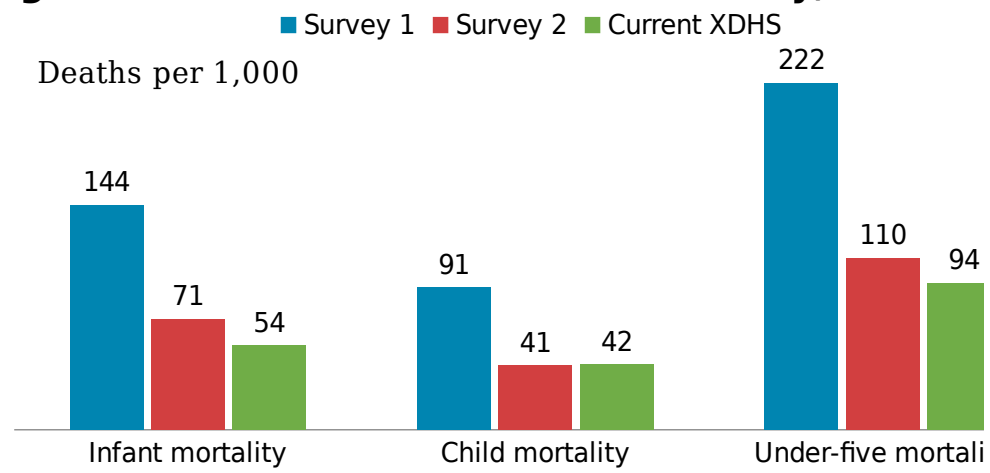
Table 9 Maternal care indicators

Among women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received ant provider for the last live birth, percentage with four or more ANC visits for the last live birth, and percentage protected against neonatal tetanus; among all live births in the five years before the survey, percentage delivered percentage delivered in a health facility; and among women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the two year percentage who received a postnatal checkup in the first two days after the last live birth, by background character

Background characteristic	Women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey				Live births in the five years preceding the survey		
	Percentage with antenatal care from a skilled provider[1]	Percentage with 4+ ANC visits	Percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[2]	Number of women	Percentage delivered by a skilled provider[1]	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
Mother's age at birth							
< 20							
20–34							
35–49							
Residence							
Urban							
Rural							
Region							
Region 1							
Region 2							
Region 3							
Region 4							
Mother's education							
No education							
Primary							
Secondary							
More than secondary							
Wealth quintile							
Lowest							
Second							
Middle							
Fourth							
Highest							
Total							

Figure 4 Trends in Maternal Health Care, 1

Percent

■ Survey 1　■ Survey 2　■ Current XDHS

50　66　83

45　61　73

62

...C by a skille...

...h occurred in ...

attended b...
[C
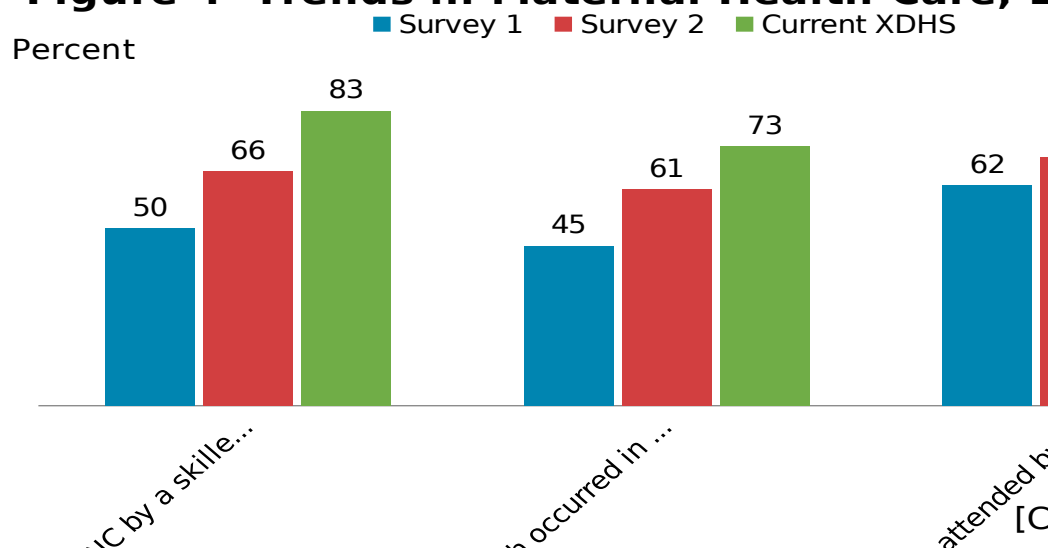
Table 10 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 [18-29] months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (acc
vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card seen, by background characteristic

Background characteristic	BCG	Pentavalent[1]			Polio[2]				Measles	All basic vaccinations[3]	No vaccinations	Percentag with a vaccinatio card seer
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3				
Sex												
Male												
Female												
Residence												
Urban												
Rural												
Region												
Region 1												
Region 2												
Region 3												
Region 4												
Mother's education												
No education												
Primary												
Secondary												
More than secondary												
Wealth quintile												
Lowest												
Second												
Middle												
Fourth												
Highest												
Total												

[1] Pentavalent is DPT-HepB-Hib [COUNTRY SPECIFIC]

In countries where measles vaccination is not recommended before 12 months of age, the age range for this table should be changed to 18-29 months.

Add additional vaccinations in countries where these vaccinations are listed on the vaccination card, but do not include these vaccinations in the calculation of the percentage receiving "all basic vaccines".

Table 11W Prevalence of ARI symptoms, fever, and diarrhea (WORKING TABLE ONLY)

Percentage of children under five years who were sick with a cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing which was chest related or with difficulty breathing which was chest related (symptoms of acute respiratory infection – ARI), fever, or diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey, [country year]

Illness	Percentage
ARI symptoms	
Fever	
Diarrhea	

This table will not be included in the report, but the results will be mentioned in the text.

Table 11 Treatment for ARI symptoms, fever, and diarrhea

Among children under age five who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) or had fever in the two
survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, and among childr
had diarrhea during the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought fr
provider, percentage given a fluid made from oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets or given pre-packaged ORS fl
zinc, and percentage given ORS and zinc, by background characteristics, [country year]

Background characteristic	Children with symptoms of ARI[1]		Children with fever		Children with diarrh		
	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility/ provider[2]	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility/ provider[2]	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility/ provider[2]	Percentage given fluid from ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid	Percentage given zinc
Age in months							
<6							
6-11							
12-23							
24-35							
36-47							
48-59							
Sex							
Male							
Female							
Residence							
Urban							
Rural							
Region							
Region 1							
Region 2							
Region 3							
Region 4							
Mother's education							
No education							
Primary							
Secondary							
More than secondary							
Wealth quintile							
Lowest							
Second							
Middle							
Fourth							
Highest							
Total							

Delete reference to prepackaged ORS liquids for countries in which they are not
available.

Table 12 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of de facto children under five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-f height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, [country year]

Background characteristic	Height-for-age[1]			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age		
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD
Age in months										
<6										
6-8										
9-11										
12-17										
18-23										
24-35										
36-47										
48-59										
Sex										
Male										
Female										
Mother's interview status										
Interviewed										
Not interviewed but in household										
Not interviewed, and not in household[3]										
Residence										
Urban										
Rural										
Region										
Region 1										
Region 2										
Region 3										
Region 4										
Mother's education[4]										
No education										
Primary										
Secondary										
More than secondary										
Wealth quintile										
Lowest										
Second										
Middle										
Fourth										
Highest										
Total										

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units median of the WHO Child Growth Standards adopted in 2006. The indices in this table are NOT comparable to those based on the previously used 1977 Reference. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight.

[1] Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2 or in the few cases when the age of the child is unknown and the child is less than 85 cm; stan measured for all other children

Table 12W Height and weight data quality for children (WORKING TABLE ONLY)

Height and weight data quality among de facto children age 0-59 months who wer
anthropometry, by background characteristics (unweighted), [country year]

Background characteristic	Height or weight missing	Flagged data	Age in months incomplete	Correc data
Age in months				
<6				
6-8				
9-11				
12-17				
18-23				
24-35				
36-47				
48-59				
Sex				
Male				
Female				
Residence				
Urban				
Rural				
Region				
Region 1				
Region 2				
Region 3				
Region 4				
Mother's education[1]				
No education				
Primary				
Secondary				
More than secondary				
Mother's interview status				
Interviewed				
Not interviewed but in household				
Not interviewed, and not in the household[2]				
Wealth quintile				
Lowest				
Second				
Middle				
Fourth				
Highest				
Total				

Figure 5W Nutritional status of children by age (WORKING TABLE ONLY)

Percentage of de facto children under five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by child's age in months, smoothed by a five-month moving average, [country year]

Age in months	Height-for-age percentage below -2 SD[1]	Weight-for-height percentage below -2 SD[1]	Weight-for-age percentage below -2 SD[1]	Number of children
Child's age in months				
0				
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
21				
22				
23				
24				
25				
26				
27				
28				
29				
30				
31				
32				
33				
34				
35				
36				
37				
38				
39				
40				
41				
42				
43				
44				
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49				
50				
51				
52				
53				
54				
55				
56				

Figure 5 Nutritional Status of Children by Age
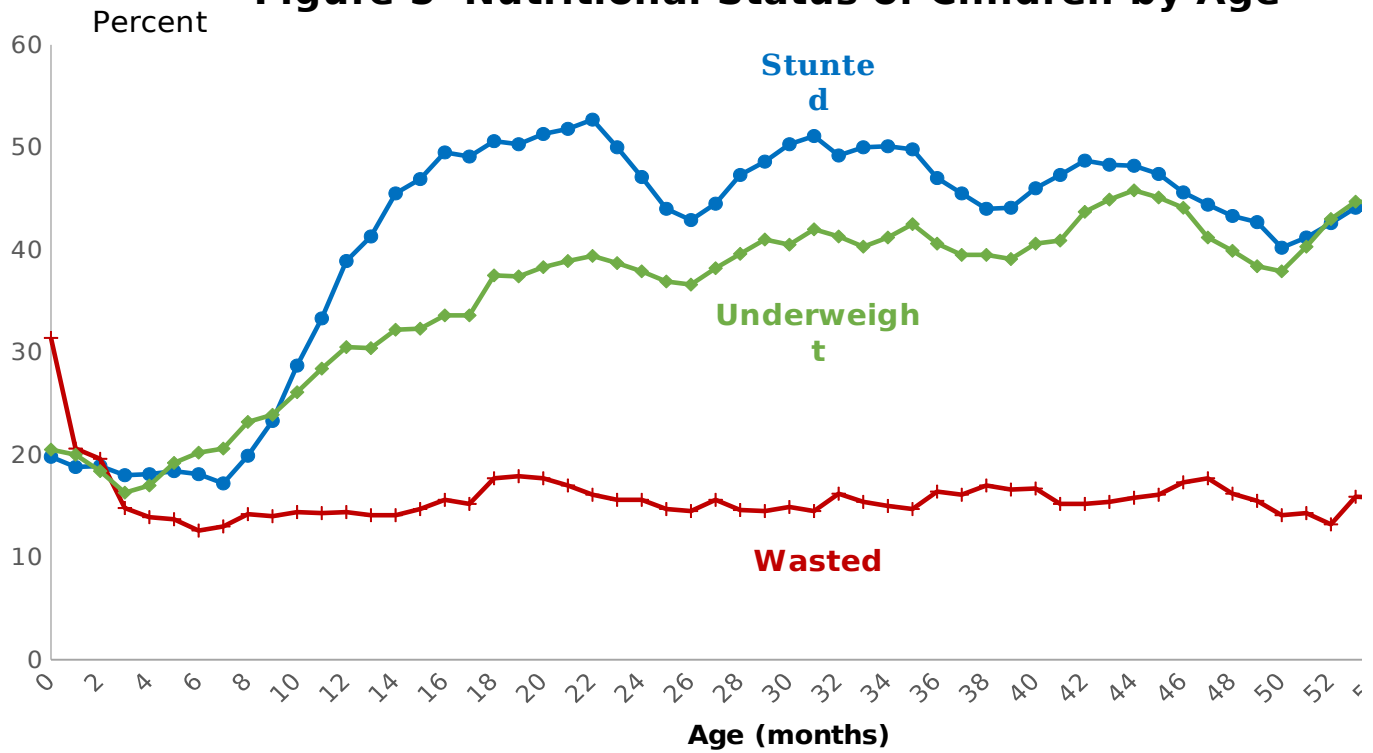
Percent

Note: *Stunting* reflects chronic malnutrition; *wasting* reflects acute malnutrition; *underweight* reflects chronic or acute malnutrition or a combination of

[CO

Table 13 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under two years who are living with their mother, by breastfeeding status and p
currently breastfeeding; and percentage of all children under two years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in
[country year]

| | Breastfeeding status | | | | | | | | Number of | |
Age in months	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breast-feeding	Breast-feeding and consuming plain water only	Breast-feeding and consuming non-milk liquids[1]	Breast-feeding and consuming other milk	Breast-feeding and consuming comple-mentary foods	Total	Percentage currently breast-feeding	youngest children under two years living with the mother	Percen usin bottle a nip
0-1							100.0			
2-3							100.0			
4-5							100.0			
6-8							100.0			
9-11							100.0			
12-17							100.0			
18-23							100.0			
0-3							100.0			
0-5							100.0			
6-9							100.0			
12-15							100.0			
12-23							100.0			
20-23							100.0			

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night). Children who are classified as breastf
consuming plain water only consumed no liquid or solid supplements. The categories of not breastfeeding, exclusively b
breastfeeding and consuming plain water, non-milk liquids, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semi-solids
hierarchical and mutually exclusive, and their percentages add to 100 percent. Thus children who receive breast milk an
liquids and who do not receive other milk and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liqu
even though they may also get plain water. Any children who get complementary food are classified in that category as

The numbers in this table correspond to Final Report Table 11.6, column 13.

NOTE:

The minimum acceptable diet indicator must be defined in the text of the Key Indicator Report. Children 6-23 months who have a minimum acceptable diet meet all three criteria below:

1. Breastfeeding; or not breastfeeding and receiving two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned, or powdered animal milk, or yogurt.
2. Fed with foods from four or more of the following groups: a. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; b. foods made from grains, roots, and tubers, including porridge and fortified baby food from grains; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables (and red palm oil); d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, and shellfish (and organ meats); g. legumes and nuts.
3. Fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status:
   For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for children 9-23 months.
   For non-breastfed children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food or milk feeds at least four times a day.

Figure 6 Minimum Acceptable Diet by Age, in Months

Percent
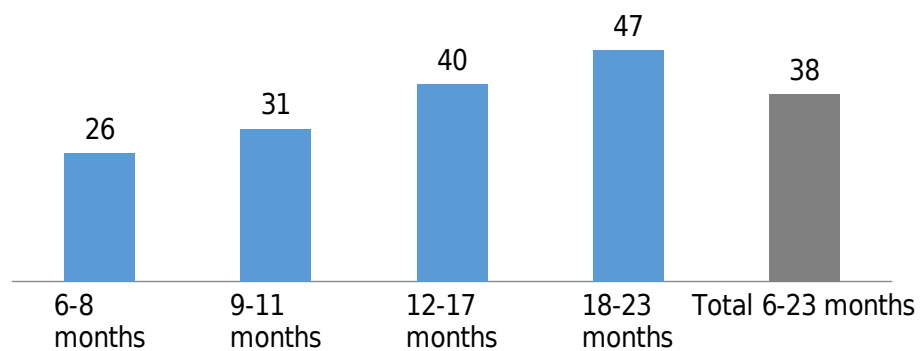
Percentage of de facto children age 6-59 months and women age 15-49 years classified as having any, mild, moderate, and severe anemia, by background characteristics [country year]

Background characteristics	Any anemia	Severity of anemia			Number
		Mild	Moderate	Severe	
CHILDREN					
Sex					
Male					
Female					
Age in months					
6-11					
12-23					
24-35					
36-47					
48-59					
Residence					
Urban					
Rural					
Region					
Region 1					
Region 2					
Region 3					
Region 4					
Wealth quintile					
Lowest					
Second					
Middle					
Fourth					
Highest					
Total					
WOMEN					
Residence					
Urban					
Rural					
Region					
Region 1					
Region 2					
Region 3					
Region 4					
Wealth quintile					
Lowest					
Second					
Middle					
Fourth					
Highest					
Total					

Note: Table is based on children and women who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anemia, based on hemoglobin levels, is adjusted for

For purposes of the smoking adjustment, if a woman is not interviewed or if information is not available on whether or not a woman smokes, we assume that she is a non-smoker. In ever-married samples or in countries where smoking among women is common, this assumption may have to be modified.

The complete reference for CDC, 1998 is Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29.

Percentage of eligible, de facto children age 6-59 months and women age 15-49 years tested for anemia, by background characteristics (unweighted), [country year]

Background characteristic	Percentage tested for anemia	Number
CHILDREN		
Sex		
Male		
Female		
Age in months		
6-11		
12-23		
24-35		
36-47		
48-59		
Residence		
Urban		
Rural		
Region		
Region 1		
Region 2		
Region 3		
Region 4		
Wealth quintile		
Lowest		
Second		
Middle		
Fourth		
Highest		
Total		
WOMEN		
Residence		
Urban		
Rural		
Region		
Region 1		
Region 2		
Region 3		
Region 4		
Wealth quintile		
Lowest		
Second		
Middle		

Table 15 Household possession of insecticide-treated nets

Percentage of households with at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN); average number o
and percentage of households with at least one ITN per two persons who stayed in the ho
background characteristics, [country year]

Background characteristic	Percentage of households with at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN)[1]	Average number of insecticide-treated nets (ITN)[1] per household	Number of households	Percentage of households with at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN)[1] for every two persons who stayed in the household last night (Universal Coverage)[2]
Residence				
Urban				
Rural				
Region				
Region 1				
Region 2				
Region 3				
Region 4				
Wealth quintile				
Lowest				
Second				
Middle				
Fourth				
Highest				
Total				

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further tr

Figure 7W Access to an insecticide-treated n
(WORKING TABLE ONLY)

Percentage of the de facto household popula
with access to an ITN in the household, by
background characteristics, [country year]

Background characteristic	Percentage with a an ITN[1]
Residence	
Urban	
Rural	
Region	
Region 1	
Region 2	
Region 3	
Region 4	
Wealth quintile	
Lowest	
Second	
Middle	
Fourth	
Highest	
Total	

[1] Percentage of de facto household populatio
could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the h

Table 7W and Figure 7 present the results for the Roll Back Malaria ITN indicator
"Proportion of population with access to an ITN in their household." The indicator
is defined as the percentage of de facto household members who live in households
which possess at least one ITN for every two de facto household members.

Figure 7 Percentage of the De Facto Populatio with Access to an ITN in the Household

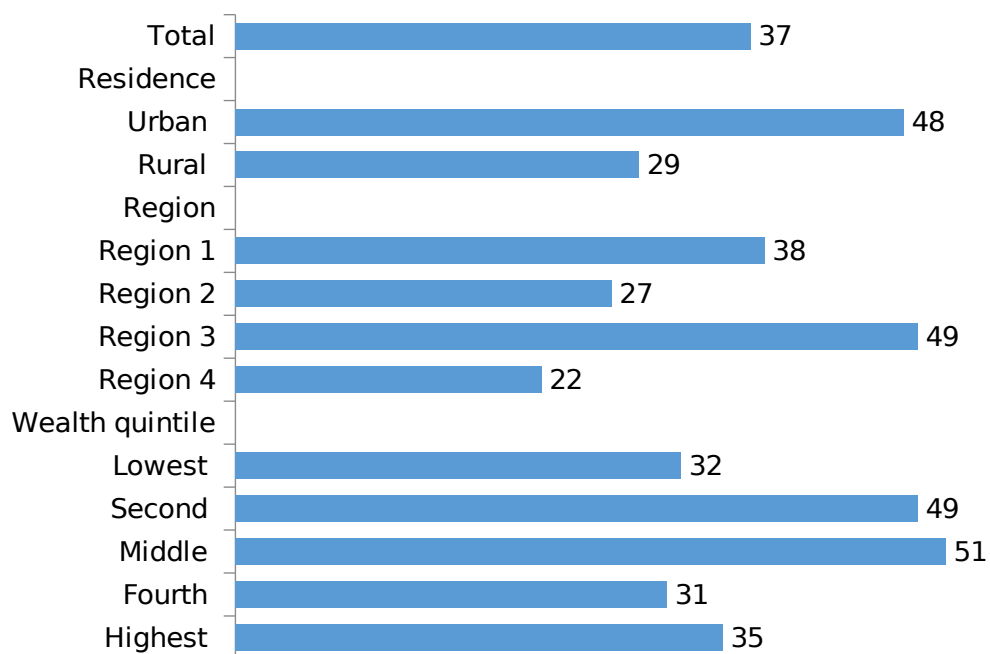| Category	Value
Total	37
Residence	
Urban	48
Rural	29
Region	
Region 1	38
Region 2	27
Region 3	49
Region 4	22
Wealth quintile	
Lowest	32
Second	49
Middle	51
Fourth	31
Highest	35

Table 16 Use of insecticide-treated nets by children and pregnant women

Percentage of children under age five who, the night before the survey, slept under an insecticide-treated net (ITN), and slept under an ITN or in a dwel interior walls have been sprayed against mosquitoes (IRS) in the past 12 months; and among children under five years of age in households with a percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey; percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 who, the night before the survey, slept ur slept under an ITN or in a dwelling in which the interior walls have been sprayed with IRS in the past 12 months; and among pregnant women age 15-4 with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, by background characteristics, [country year]

Background characteristic	Children under age five in all households			Children under age five in households with at least one ITN[1]		Pregnant women age 15-49 in all households			Pregna 15-49 with at
	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night or in a dwelling sprayed with IRS[2] in the past 12 months	Number of children	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of children	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night or in a dwelling sprayed with IRS[2] in the past 12 months	Number of pregnant women	Percen who s under ITN[1] l nigh
Residence									
Urban									
Rural									
Region									
Region 1									
Region 2									
Region 3									
Region 4									
Wealth quintile									
Lowest									
Second									
Middle									
Fourth									
Highest									
Total									

Note: Table is based on children and pregnant women who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

Table 17 Use of intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) by won

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the two years
who, during the pregnancy preceding the last birth, received (
SP/Fansidar at least one of which was received during an ANC
more doses of SP/Fansidar at least one of which was received du
received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar at least one of whic
an ANC visit, by background characteristics, [country year]

Background characteristic	Percentage who received 1 or more doses of SP/Fansidar[1]	Percentage who received 2 or more doses of SP/Fansidar[1]	Percentage who received 3 or more doses of SP/Fansidar[1]
Residence			
Urban			
Rural			
Region			
Region 1			
Region 2			
Region 3			
Region 4			
Wealth quintile			
Lowest			
Second			
Middle			
Fourth			
Highest			
Total			

[1] Received the specified number of doses of SP/Fansidar at least

Table 18 Prevalence, diagnosis, and prompt treatment of children with fever

Percentage of children under age five with fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; among children under age five with fever, percentage for who treatment was sought, percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel, percentage who took any artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT), percentage who took any ACT the same or next day following the onset of fever; and among children under age five with fever who took any antimala percentage who took any ACT, by background characteristics, [country year]

	Children under age five		Children under age five with fever					Childr five w took ar
Background characteristic	Percentage with fever in the two weeks preceding the survey	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing	Percentage who took any ACT	Percentage who took any ACT the same or next day	Number of children	Percent who to any A
Residence								
Urban								
Rural								
Region								
Region 1								
Region 2								
Region 3								
Region 4								
Wealth quintile								
Lowest								
Second								
Middle								
Fourth								
Highest								
Total								

[1] Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner

Table 19 Hemoglobin <8.0 g/dl in children

Percentage of de facto children age 6-59 m
with hemoglobin lower than 8.0 g/dl, by bac
characteristics, [country year]

Background characteristic	Hemoglobin <8.0 g/dl
Residence	
Urban	
Rural	
Region	
Region 1	
Region 2	
Region 3	
Region 4	
Wealth quintile	
Lowest	
Second	
Middle	
Fourth	
Highest	

Table 20W Percentage of children tested for malaria (WORKING TABLE ONLY)

Percentage of eligible, de facto children age 6-59 months who were tested for malaria, by background characteristics (unweighted), [country year]

Background characteristic	Percentage tested for malaria with:		of children
	RDT	Microscopy	
Residence			
Urban			
Rural			
Region			
Region 1			
Region 2			
Region 3			
Region 4			
Wealth quintile			
Lowest			
Second			
Middle			
Fourth			
Highest			

Table 20 Prevalence of malaria in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as ha according to RDT and according to microscopy, by characteristics, [country year]

Background characteristic	Malaria prevalence according to RDT		Malaria pr according to
	RDT positive	Number of children	Microscopy positive
Residence			
Urban			
Rural			
Region			
Region 1			
Region 2			
Region 3			
Region 4			
Wealth quintile			
Lowest			
Second			
Middle			
Fourth			
Highest			

Note: in countries that measured malaria prevalence by RDT and microscopy, if prevalence results by microscopy are not available at the time the Key Indicators Report is prepared, prevalence estimates based on RDT alone should not be shown. Instead, Table 20 should be deleted.

Table 21 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people c
risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, and by having one sex
not infected and has no other partners, by background characteristics, [country year]

| Background characteristic | Women | | | | Men | | |
| | Percentage who say HIV can be prevented by: | | | | Percentage who say HIV can prevented by: | | |
	Using condoms[1]	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[2]	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[1,2]	Number of women	Using condoms[1]	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[2]	Usir condo and lim sext interco to o uninfe partn
Age							
15-24							
15-19							
20-24							
25-29							
30-39							
40-49							
Marital status							
Never married							
Ever had sex							
Never had sex							
Married/living together							
Divorced/separated/ widowed							
Residence							
Urban							
Rural							
Region							
Region 1							
Region 2							
Region 3							
Region 4							
Education							
No education							
Primary							
Secondary							
More than secondary							
Wealth quintile							
Lowest							
Second							
Middle							
Fourth							
Highest							
Total 15-49							
50-54[59]	na	na	na	na			

Table 22 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

Percentage of young women and young men age 15-24 with knowledge
prevention, by background characteristics, [country year]

| | Women age 15-24 | | Men age 1 |
| | | | |
Background characteristic	Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention[1]	Number of women	Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention[1]
Age			
15-19			
15-17			
18-19			
20-24			
20-22			
23-24			
Marital status			
Never married			
Ever had sex			
Never had sex			
Ever married			
Residence			
Urban			
Rural			
Education			
No education			
Primary			
Secondary			
More than secondary			
Wealth quintile			
Lowest			
Second			
Middle			
Fourth			
Highest			
Total 15-24			

[1] Knowledge about HIV prevention means knowing that consistent use of c
during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner
reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person c
HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about trans
or prevention of HIV

Table 22W Most common local misconceptions (WORKING TABLE ONLY)			
Percentage of women and men who believe in misconceptions, [country year]			
			% of w
			and me
	% of women	% of men age	15-49
	age 15-49 who	15-49 who	answer
Misconception	answered yes	answered yes	answer
HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites			
HIV can be transmitted by supernatural means			
A person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV			
Country-specific misconception 1			
Country-specific misconception 2			
Number of respondents			

This working table is produced to determine which misconceptions about the transmission of HIV are most common. Numbers in this table should be weighted. The most common and second-most-common misconceptions should be the same for females and males. The most common misconception is the one with the highest percentage of both men and women answering "YES" to the question. The second most common misconception is the one with the next highest percentage of both men and women answering "YES."

If a subsample of households was used for the male sample, then the number of male respondents should be multiplied by the inverse of the proportion of households selected for the male subsample in order to generate the percentages for the total population.

Those answering "YES" to each misconception are used to identify the most common misconceptions. However, those answering "NO" to each misconception are included in those with knowledge of HIV prevention in Table 22.

Table 23.1 Multiple sexual partners in the past 12 months: Women

Among all women age 15-49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with two or more sexual partner in the past 12 months; among those having two or more partners in the past 12 months, percentag reporting that a condom was used at last intercourse; and mean number of sexual partners during the lifetime for women who ever had sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, [country year]

Background characteristic	All women		Women who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months		Women who ever had sexual intercourse[1]	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of women	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of wome
Age						
15-24						
15-19						
20-24						
25-29						
30-39						
40-49						
Marital status						
Never married						
Married/living together						
Divorced/separated/ widowed						
Residence						
Urban						
Rural						
Region						
Region 1						
Region 2						
Region 3						
Region 4						
Education						
No education						
Primary						
Secondary						
More than secondary						
Wealth quintile						
Lowest						
Second						
Middle						
Fourth						
Highest						
Total						

[1] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses

39

Table 23.2 Multiple sexual partners in the past 12 months: Men

Among all men age 15-49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with two or more sexual partners in the past 12 months; among those having two or more partners in the past 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used at last intercourse; and mean number of sexual partners during the lifetime for men who ever had sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, [country year]

Background characteristic	All men		Men who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months		Men who ever had sexual intercourse	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of men	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of men
Age						
15-24						
15-19						
20-24						
25-29						
30-39						
40-49						
Marital status						
Never married						
Married/living together						
Divorced/separated/ widowed						
Type of union						
In polygynous union						
Not in polygynous union						
Not currently in union						
Residence						
Urban						
Rural						
Region						
Region 1						
Region 2						
Region 3						
Region 4						
Education						
No education						
Primary						
Secondary						
More than secondary						
Wealth quintile						
Lowest						
Second						
Middle						
Fourth						
Highest						
Total 15-49						

Table 24.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of women age 15-49 by testi
whether they received the results of the last test, percentage ever tested, and percentage who were tested in the pas
received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, [country, year]

Background characteristic	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	Percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test			Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage have been t for HIV in the 12 months received results of th test
		Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested[1]			
Age							
15-24					100.0		
15-19					100.0		
20-24					100.0		
25-29					100.0		
30-39					100.0		
40-49					100.0		
Marital status							
Never married					100.0		
Ever had sex					100.0		
Never had sex					100.0		
Married/living together					100.0		
Divorced/separated/ widowed					100.0		
Residence							
Urban					100.0		
Rural					100.0		
Region							
Region 1					100.0		
Region 2					100.0		
Region 3					100.0		
Region 4					100.0		
Education							
No education					100.0		
Primary					100.0		
Secondary					100.0		
More than secondary					100.0		
Wealth quintile							
Lowest					100.0		
Second					100.0		
Middle					100.0		
Fourth					100.0		
Highest					100.0		
Total					100.0		

[1] Includes 'don't know/missing'

Table 24.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of men age 15-49 by testin
whether they received the results of the last test, percentage ever tested, and percentage who were tested in the pas
received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, [country year]

| Background characteristic | Percentage who know where to get an HIV test | Percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test | | | Total | Percentage ever tested | Percentage have been t for HIV in the 12 months received results of th test |
		Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested[1]			
Age							
15-24					100.0		
15-19					100.0		
20-24					100.0		
25-29					100.0		
30-39					100.0		
40-49					100.0		
Marital status							
Never married					100.0		
Ever had sex					100.0		
Never had sex					100.0		
Married/living together					100.0		
Divorced/separated/ widowed					100.0		
Residence							
Urban					100.0		
Rural					100.0		
Region							
Region 1					100.0		
Region 2					100.0		
Region 3					100.0		
Region 4					100.0		
Education							
No education					100.0		
Primary					100.0		
Secondary					100.0		
More than secondary					100.0		
Wealth quintile							
Lowest					100.0		
Second					100.0		
Middle					100.0		
Fourth					100.0		
Highest					100.0		
Total 15-49					100.0		
50-54[59]					100.0		
Total 15-54[59]					100.0		

[1] Includes 'don't know/missing'

Table 25 Coverage of HIV testing

Percent distribution of de facto women age 15-49 and men age 15-54[59] eligib
testing by testing status, according to residence (unweighted), [country year]

Testing status	Residence	
	Urban	Rural
WOMEN 15-49		
DBS tested and interviewed[1]		
DBS tested and not interviewed[1]		
Refused to provide blood and interviewed		
Refused to provide blood and not interviewed		
Absent at the time of blood collection and interviewed		
Absent at the time of blood collection and not interviewed		
Other interviewed[2]		
Other not interviewed[2]		
Total		
Number		
MEN 15-54[59]		
DBS tested and interviewed[1]		
DBS tested and not interviewed[1]		
Refused to provide blood and interviewed		
Refused to provide blood and not interviewed		
Absent at the time of blood collection and interviewed		
Absent at the time of blood collection and not interviewed		
Other interviewed[2]		
Other not interviewed[2]		
Total		
Number		
TOTAL		
DBS tested and interviewed[1]		
DBS tested and not interviewed[1]		
Refused to provide blood and interviewed		
Refused to provide blood and not interviewed		
Absent at the time of blood collection and interviewed		
Absent at the time of blood collection and not interviewed		
Other interviewed[2]		
Other not interviewed[2]		
Total		
Number		

[1] Includes all Dried Blood Samples (DBS) tested at the lab and for which there is a re
positive, negative, or indeterminate. Indeterminate means that the sample went thr
entire algorithm, but the final result was inconclusive.

Table 26 HIV prevalence by background characteristics

Percentage HIV positive among de facto women and men age 15-49 who were tested, characteristics, [country year]

Background characteristic	Women		Men		
	Percentage HIV positive[1]	Number	Percentage HIV positive[1]	Number	Percen HIV pos
Age					
15-24					
15-19					
20-24					
25-29					
30-34					
35-39					
40-44					
45-49					
Residence					
Urban					
Rural					
Region					
Region 1					
Region 2					
Region 3					
Region4					
Education					
None					
Primary					
Secondary					
More than secondary					
Wealth quintile					
Lowest					
Second					
Middle					
Fourth					
Highest					
Total 15-49					
50-54[59]	na	na			na
Total 15-54[59]	na	na			na

Notes to DP / analysts:

1- **This table is based on women 15-49 and men 15-49 (except for the last three rows).**

2- **"Number"** = denominator for calculating prevalence = **Total number of DBS tested at the lab and with an interview**. These cases are identified in Table 17, Row 1 of each panel. Respondents tested but NOT interviewed are NOT included. Only DBS samples with a test result are included (i.e. positive, negative, or indeterminate).

3- **"Percentage HIV-1 positive"** include cases that are HIV-1 positive **AND** both HIV-1/2 positive (cases only HIV-2 positive must NOT be included).

4- Delete footnote in countries where HIV-2 is not measured.